GAME

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA

Animals :: Birds :: Fishes

BULLETIN No. 9

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

VICTORIA, B.C.
1919

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
WITHDRAWN

45446

By the request of the Speaker
Mr. J. Kelly

Can Inst
B.C.

GAME

of

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA

BULLETIN No. 9

VICTORIA, B.C.
1919

104-05224/

INTRODUCTORY

THE SPORTSMAN will find a greater variety of game — animals, birds, and fishes — in British Columbia than in any other part of North America; there are, indeed, few regions that can boast of anything like the same variety of species. Whether with rifle, smooth-bore, or with rod, there is an almost bewildering choice. The subject of this bulletin, covering as it does animals, birds, and fishes, with which the Province has been so richly endowed, is too exhaustive to be adequately dealt with in the space available. It is necessary, therefore, to confine its scope to a brief description of the game; with information regarding the various districts in which the same may be most readily found, and some general information as to ways and means whereby the sportsman may attain the greatest success, at the same time enjoying the many and varied pleasures incidental to hunting with gun, rod, and camera.

GAME OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE physical features of British Columbia, which to a large extent determine the habitat of the various species of game, require some explanation. The Province is traversed from south to north by four principal ranges of mountains—viz., the Rockies, Selkirks, the Cascades, and Coast Range. British Columbia, being the watershed of the Pacific Coast of Canada, has many large rivers. The most important of these are the Fraser, the Stikine, the Skeena, and the Columbia, which flow into the Pacific Ocean. The waters of two other large streams—viz., the Thompson and the Kootenay—are absorbed by the Fraser and Columbia respectively. The Liard and the Peace flow in a north-easterly direction towards the Arctic Ocean. These streams with their numerous tributaries, together with the extensive and important lake system, which has no equal on the Pacific slope, furnish access to every portion of the Province, taking the sportsman or tourist to surroundings unequalled for beauty of scenery and variety of sport. The attached map will show intending visitors the accessibility of any portion of the Province which the various railway and steamship routes furnish, and these provide a variety of travel which adds greatly to the charm of the visitor's hunting-trip.

Climatic conditions in British Columbia tend in every way to enhance the pleasure of a visit at any season of the year, and it is possible for the sportsman to spend a large portion of the time shooting and fishing, owing to the variety of climate in the different districts. The West Coast attains the most uniform climate, the summers being warm and fine with suitable rainfall, and little or no frost in winter. East of the Coast mountains the temperature is more pronounced both in summer and winter, while in the northern parts of the Province the winters are more or less severe.

During the months of September, October, and November the bird-hunter may enjoy excellent pastime in the Central Interior and many parts of the Southern Interior where wild-fowl are found in large quantities during these months. In parts of the Southern Interior and West Coast Districts these birds are plentiful during the latter part of November, December, and January. In all streams and lakes there is excellent fishing from the middle of March to November. In the spring commencing the latter end of April, there are unlimited opportunities for bear-shooting, lasting well into June. Trolling for spring salmon on the south-west coast of Vancouver Island and off Graham and North Dundas Islands extends from April to the end of July. Campbell River, famous for its big "tyee" salmon, is best in August.

Adequate provision has been made for the strict enforcement of the regulations governing the killing of game in British Columbia.

In the vast regions of British Columbia, renowned for their scenic attractions, which sportsmen and tourists from all over the world visit, wild life forms the outstanding feature animating the scene, and it cannot be too often repeated that, once extermination of any of our native animals has taken place, it cannot be rectified or replaced. Nor should it be overlooked that the wild life of the north constitutes the principal and in some cases the only meat-supply for the inhabitants of the northern territory.

Administration.—Since the year 1905 the game in British Columbia has been protected through the Game Department. In 1913 a system of licensing was introduced, which made it necessary for every one wishing to carry firearms to be the holder of a licence, which greatly assisted the work of conservation.

In 1918 a complete reorganization of the Game Department was effected. The "Game Act" was amended to provide for a Game Conservation Board, consisting of

five members, who act in an advisory capacity on all matters relating to the conservation, propagation, and importation of game, the administration of the game laws being placed in the hands of the Provincial Police. Thus, with everybody, whether resident or visitor, obliged to hold a licence, the opportunity for shooting illegally was greatly minimized and the laws more rigidly enforced throughout the Province.

The sportsmen of British Columbia, realizing the necessity of concerted action for the conservation of the wild life of the Province, have systematically organized game associations, and these societies have given much time and attention to game-preservation, and by their co-operation with the authorities have been of great assistance in bringing about the proper enforcement of the game laws. Their recommendations are actively sought, as these associations have the interests of game-protection at heart.

The bag limit for big game (of which mention is made elsewhere) is subject to the open season for the killing being fixed by an Order in Council in each year, to cover the shooting both of big game and game birds throughout the Province. Co-operation has also been arranged with the Dominion authorities to enforce the provisions of the "Migratory Birds Convention Act," which embodies the terms of the treaty entered into by the United States and Canada regulating wild-fowl shooting of North America, and the open season for wild-fowl in the Province is now limited to three and a half months, dates varying in the different districts to allow the best sport during the period of migration.

The Dominion authorities are using every endeavour to bring about co-operative action by the different Provinces in order to have the protection of game as uniform as possible throughout the Dominion, and for this purpose a meeting of representatives is called annually at some point fixed by the Commission of Conservation, at which these and other matters relative to conservation are discussed. Prior to the regulations made under the "Migratory Birds Convention Act," very little attention was given to the conservation of migratory and insectivorous birds, the season for wild-fowl lasting as long as five months. The curtailment of this season has enabled the authorities to preserve the wild-fowl of the Province on their long journey north to the breeding-grounds, as a large percentage of the migratory water-fowl which pass through British Columbia are mated in the month of February. On the various resting-grounds where the ducks and geese mate the closing of the shooting season on or before the first of February has shown itself extremely beneficial, as large numbers of these birds now remain in the Province throughout the entire year.

Conservation and Propagation.—The Government of British Columbia has been fully alive to the importance of conserving the great natural resources of the Province, including its wealth of game and fur-bearing animals, and with this object in view suitable game reserves have been established from time to time for the protection of such species of the larger game which appeared to be in danger of extermination. The Fort George Reserve, situated on the Little Smoky River and comprising over half a million acres, affords protection to moose, caribou, mountain-sheep, and fur-bearing animals in large quantities. The Yalakom Game Reserve, situated on the North Fork of the Bridge River, affords sanctuary for mountain-sheep, mountain-goat, mule-deer, and fur-bearing animals. In The Kootenays, adjacent to the Alberta boundary, the Elk River Reserve shelters wapiti (elk), mountain-sheep, mountain-goat, and a variety of other wild life. The Mount Robson National Park at the Yellowhead Pass and Strathcona Park on Vancouver Island provide facilities for protection, and various lakes on the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island have been set aside as preserves for migratory birds.

Further conservation is effected by regulation of the seasons, only such districts being opened for hunting as the conditions of the game from year to year warrant. On Queen Charlotte Islands, where hunting (except wild-fowl) has been prohibited for a number of years, Scotch red deer imported from New Zealand and acclima-

tized in captivity have been liberated, and a small herd of elk was released in the Lillooet District with a view to re-establishing them in that part of the country.

A system of bounties has been in force for many years providing rewards for the destruction of predatory animals—the cougar (mountain-lion), the timber-wolf, and the coyote, and in certain districts the big-horned and snowy owls.

Whilst the country is abundantly supplied with indigenous and migratory birds, various species of upland birds, not native, have been imported from time to time. These have been liberated in districts suitable for their habitation and include the "Chinese" and "Mongolian" pheasant, European partridges, California Valley quail, mountain-quail, and capercailzie, all of which, with the exception of the last named, have more than justified their introduction and have become well established.

GAME ANIMALS.

The following are the principal species of big game to be found in the several great natural divisions of the Province:—

West Coast—Coast deer, mountain-goat, bear, and wapiti (elk).

Southern Interior—Caribou, mountain-sheep, mountain-goat, mule-deer, white-tail deer, and bear.

The Kootenays—Moose, wapiti (elk), mountain-sheep, mountain-goat, mule-deer, white-tail deer, and bear.

Central Interior—Moose, caribou, mountain-sheep, mountain-goat, mule-deer, and bear.

Northern Interior—Moose, caribou, mountain-sheep, mountain-goat, and bear.

Peace River—Moose, caribou, mountain-sheep, and bear.

Moose.—This is the largest of all the deer family, on which evolution has made but slight change, and remains to-day the animal from which one of the grandest heads is obtainable. The moose is a browsing animal, its favourite locality being in the dease thickets around lakes and river-bottoms and the hardwood hills. It inhabits the great northern forests and, except in deep snow, is well able to take care of itself, its chief enemy being the timber-wolf.

This giant has survived the dangers of railroad-construction and advancing civilization, without mentioning the big-game hunter, to whom his immense antlers have always afforded a great attraction. While steadily holding his own in the north, he has penetrated farther and farther south during the last decade until, as reports indicate, he has reached the Coast Range.

Along the tributaries of the Stikine River the best heads are obtainable, but the hunter in The Kootenays can be equally sure of heads that he may well be proud of. During the period of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway these animals paid the usual toll of development, through the spoliation of their natural environment by man, but have made a remarkable recovery in the districts affected with the aid of protective legislation and judiciously placed game reserves. A reduction on the bag limit in 1918 to one bull per hunter has afforded better protection, and the probability of extermination, as in the case of other large mammals of the American Continent, appears to have been obviated.

Wapiti (Elk).—Authentic data records the enormous dimensions attained by the elk in ancient times, and the bull elk of to-day, dwarfed as he appears by comparison with the records of his ancestors, still presents a very noble spread of antlers—possibly the finest stag extant. His range, wide as it has been, has not prevented a depletion so rapid as to foreshadow eventual extermination in his natural haunts, or possibly a survival restricted only to park limits.

The elk is a grazing animal living principally on grass, weeds, and the small poplar, birches, and willows. He has been a prey to Indians and predatory animals, or starvation in severe winters. On Vancouver Island and in The Kootenays there are still some fair-sized bands remaining, which have enjoyed immunity from hunting, if not from other menaces, over a considerable period, but increase has not been very noticeable.

Caribou.—British Columbia may reasonably claim the caribou as an animal distinctly representative of the Province. Its habitat is high up, near the top and above the timber-line, as these animals have no difficulty in subsisting under severe weather conditions. Their habit of migration in large herds constantly leads to exaggerated reports of their numerical strength, but they appear to be in no danger of decreasing, and, in fact, are more than holding their own.

The many varieties of type, both in spread and points which their antlers display, form additional interest to obtaining these trophies from the big-game hunter's point of view.

Mountain-sheep.—A question for the hunter and the photographer to decide is, whether the big-horn affords a greater attraction to shoot with the camera or the rifle. Certainly, no protective measures should be overlooked to preserve from any chance of extermination this noble animal which inhabits the mountains of British Columbia. On the high bluffs of the rugged mountains it finds a befitting home amongst the grandeur of the scenery, and the hunter who sights the big-horn is well rewarded for his arduous stalking.

The mountain-sheep, grouped according to their varieties, white, or Dall's sheep, saddle-backed sheep, black sheep, and big-horn, extend from the extreme northern limits of the Province to the United States boundary-line. The three first-mentioned species, all obtainable in the Northern Interior, provide a variety of trophies peculiar to that district. Their horns are less massive than the big-horn of the Rocky Mountains and Central Interior, but more elongated and graceful in their delicate tapering and finish.

To many sportsmen sheep-hunting forms a distinct objective separate and apart from the collection of other trophies, and nowhere can he obtain better satisfaction than in pursuit of the Rocky Mountain sheep in the Southern Interior and The Kootenays.

Mountain-goat.—This singular animal is to be found on all the rocky slopes and exposed ridges of the mountains throughout the Mainland of the Province. Up many of the long inlets on the Coast and in the Rockies and Selkirks he is easily hunted, though not particularly sought after as a trophy or for his skin. Usually no difficulty is experienced in approaching goats, which, whether from stupidity or indifference, seem to fail to realize danger. November is the best month for hunting them, as their coats are then prime.

Mule-deer.—The wide range of the mule-deer, throughout the Central and Southern Interior and The Kootenays, affords convenient opportunity to sportsmen in search of other game to include this magnificent deer in their collection. Reports indicate that they are in no way diminishing in numbers, though presenting little difficulty to the average hunter, preferring as they do a dry, open country and moving from their summer feeding-grounds on the uplands to the green timber areas of the lower country with the advent of the first heavy snows. Their antlers are subject to considerable variation and beauty of spread.

White-tail Deer.—In The Kootenays and low-lying hills to the east of the Coast Range these deer are fairly plentiful, their habitat being around the river-bottoms in thick brush.

Coast or Columbia Deer.—These deer afford the chief supply of venison in the more settled districts on the West Coast, including the Islands, where they are quite numerous. Smaller than the Interior deer, they frequent the thick woods, browsing on all manner of shrubs, and at times disturbing the cultivated fields of settlers.

Grizzly Bear.—The grizzly bear—the source of endless stories—is confined to the Mainland of the Province, and is to be found, with many variations in colour, right through to the northern districts, and particularly in the Selkirks and Rockies, which are his principal home. After lying dormant during the winter he emerges in the early spring to feed upon the young vegetation wherever the snow leaves the hillsides bare, and at this time affords the hunter the best opportunity, as his pelt is at its best. In the Selkirks and Rockies the grizzly is generally of a silver-tip

A REMARKABLE WHITE SHEEP (OVIS DALLI). BELIEVED TO BE A RECORD HEAD.

FANNIN'S MOUNTAIN-SHEEP (OVIS FANNINII).

TWENTY-TWO RAMS IN SIGHT ON A SHEEP-RANGE, SOUTHERN INTERIOR.

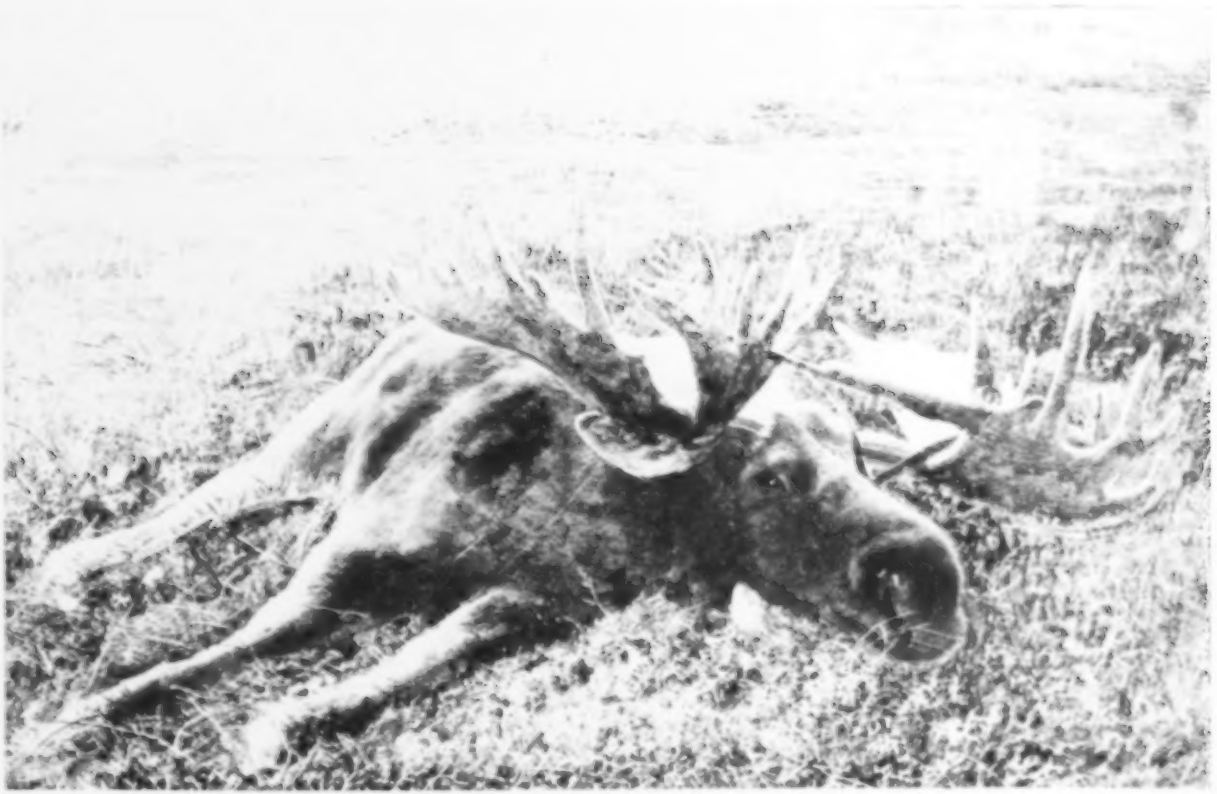
TWO EXTREME TYPES OF B.C. SHEEP. THE TOP ONE IS A BLACK SHEEP OVIS SIGNED KILLED IN NORTHERN INTERIOR. THE LOWER ONE IS A BIG-HORN OVIS CANADENSIS) KILLED IN THE KOOTENAYS.

OSBORN'S CARIBOU, SHOWING GREAT LENGTH AND MASSIVENESS OF HORN.

THE "BRANCHY" TYPE OF OSBORN'S CARIBOU.

SHOWING THE CARIBOU-RANGE NEAR BARKERVILLE, CENTRAL INTERIOR.

MULE-DEER. FIRST PRIZE AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION. KILLED NEAR KAMLOOPS, SOUTHERN INTERIOR.



MOOSE—KILLED ON THE NANLIN RIVER, NORTHERN INTERIOR. GREATEST SPREAD, 69 INCHES; SPREAD OF TENURES, 56 INCHES; NUMBER OF POINTS, 27.

WAPITI CALLING.

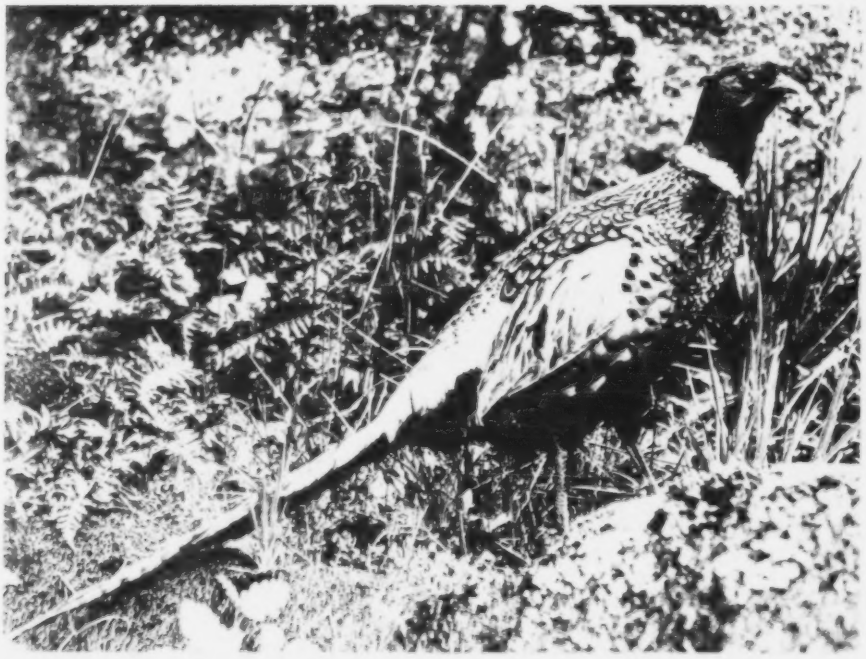
BRITISH COLUMBIA RED FOX (VULPES ALASCENSIS ABIETORUM).

SILVER FOX (VULPES FULVUS ARGENTATUS).

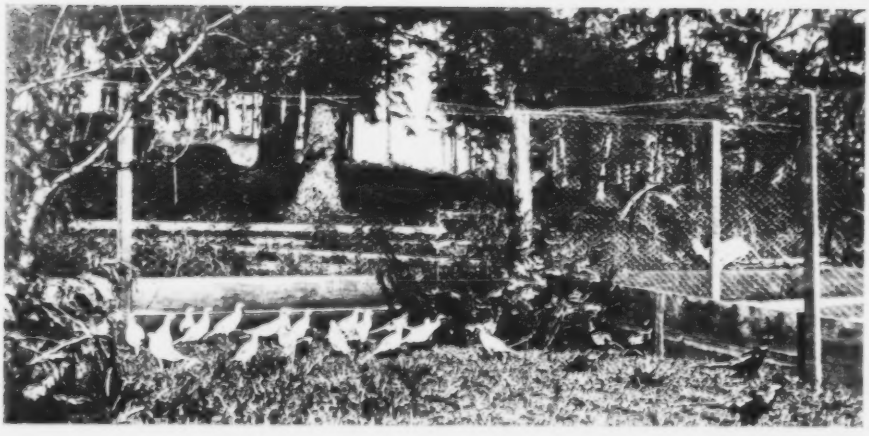
BLACK BEAR. GRIZZLY BEAR.

GOLDEN EAGLE

KOOTENAY INDIAN FISHERMEN CAPTURE A GREAT MANY LARGE TROUT BY TROLLING IN KOOTENAY LAKE IN MAY, JUNE, AND JULY.



MONGOLIAN COCK PHEASANT.



PROVINCIAL PHEASANT FARM, NEAR VICTORIA.

CAYOOSH CREEK, NEAR LILLOOET. A GOOD TROUT STREAM IN THE SPRING, FOLLOWING A BIG SALMON RUN.

THE GREAT POOL IN THE KOOTENAY RIVER, BELOW BONNINGTON FALLS, IS FAMOUS FOR ITS BEAUTY AND ITS GAME FISH. MAY TO NOVEMBER.

OKANAGAN LAKE INDIAN FISHERMEN. "THE BEST MONTHS FOR FLY-FISHING IN THE OKANAGAN LAKE REGION ARE APRIL, MAY, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER."—LECKIE-EWING.

NARROWS AT PROCTER.

GREAT CENTRAL LAKE, VANCOUVER ISLAND. THE BEST FISHING WITH A FLY IS AT THE MOUTHS OF THE STREAMS AT THE HEAD AND AT THE OUTLET IN JUNE AND JULY.

INDIAN FISHERMEN NEAR THE SKOOKUMCHUCK RIVER, TRIBUTARY OF UPPER KOOTENAY RIVER.

THE LAST RUSH OF A BIG TROUT.

ON THE COQUITLAM—"JUST A MOMENT TOO SOON."

colour, but as they are found nearer to the Coast they increase somewhat in size, their pelage being of a browner colour. The Coast grizzlies also differ from those of the Interior in the fact that they live a great deal in the valleys and are occasionally to be met with on salt-water beaches. Their condition deteriorates rapidly as summer advances, and though many are shot in the fall it is not often that a really good skin is obtained.

Black Bear.—The black bear is found throughout the Province, including Vancouver Island, and is very common on the West Coast. Berry-feeders by nature, they are abundantly provided for by the wild fruits of British Columbia, whilst later in the year the salmon afford them an easy opportunity of obtaining food. They leave their dens earlier than the grizzlies and not much difficulty is experienced in hunting them from any of the well-known outfitting-points.

Protection has again been afforded, there being a close season for bear of all kinds throughout the Province for the months of July and August.

GAME BIRDS.

The principal game birds obtainable in the different parts of British Columbia are:—

West Coast—Blue and ruffed grouse, ducks, geese, snipe, pheasants, European partridges, and quail.

Southern Interior—Grouse of all kinds, prairie-chicken, ducks, geese, snipe, pheasants, and quail.

The Kootenays—Grouse of all kinds, prairie-chicken, ducks, and geese.

Central Interior—Grouse of all kinds, prairie-chicken, ducks, geese, and snipe.

Northern Interior—Ptarmigan, blue and ruffed grouse, geese, and ducks.

Peace River—Ptarmigan, blue and ruffed grouse, prairie-chicken, geese, and ducks.

Ptarmigan.—These birds are found in great numbers in the Northern Interior and the Peace River, always about the snow-line on the mountain-sides. In the neighbourhood of Atlin and throughout the Cassiar District large quantities are to be found about the last of September and the first week of October. These birds afford a splendid diversion for the big-game hunter during his trip through the north. There are not many to be seen in the southern part of the Province.

Blue Grouse.—Commonly known in British Columbia as the "hooter," are to be found throughout the entire Province, especially in the Central and Southern Interior and the West Coast, including the Islands. In the early fall they afford the best sport, as they live on berries in the ravines and valleys at the foot of the mountains, later migrating to the highest points of the surrounding country and living almost entirely on buds and pine-tree needles, during which time they are not of very great value as food, their flesh being unpalatable.

Ruffed Grouse.—These birds, commonly known as the "willow-grouse," are plentiful throughout the dry belts of the Central and Southern Interior. Considerable numbers are found in the valley of the Fraser River and in the vicinity of streams and bottom lands on Vancouver and other islands. Living principally on berries and wild crab-apples, they afford excellent sport for the hunter in the crab-apple marshes of any of these districts.

Prairie-chicken.—A few years ago the prairie-chicken abounded in the Lillooet, Kamloops, and Cariboo Districts, but for some unaccountable reason (possibly disease) these birds have become very scarce, though they are showing a marked improvement in some parts and should eventually become quite numerous.

Ducks.—Ducks of almost every variety are to be found in the lakes and marshes throughout British Columbia, the Northern Interior and Peace River Districts affording the best breeding-grounds, although quite a number breed in the valleys of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers and the marshes tributary to many of the rivers of the northern portion of the Province. Locally bred birds afford the sportsman excel-

lent shooting during the month of October, at the end of which time they start on their southern journey. November brings a large flight of northern birds to their feeding and resting grounds throughout the entire valley of the Lower Fraser River and Coast inlets. Quantities of these birds remain in the marshes and lakes during the months of December and January until the flight from the south intermixes with them, and they start again for their northern breeding-grounds. The varieties include nearly all the different species of diving and puddle ducks, those especially noticeable being the mallard, teal, canvas-back, sprig-tail, golden-eye, blue-bill, and butterball.

Geese.—Nearly all varieties of wild geese visit the different marshes and lakes, especially in The Kootenays, the Lillooet, and Cariboo Districts of the Southern and Central Interior, and in the lowlands of the mainland coast. The Canada goose, commonly known as the "honker," which should be called "Canada's national bird", is more plentiful than any other variety; these birds breed in large numbers in the Peace River District and in the various inlets on the West Coast, particularly the northern end of Vancouver Island. Southern migration starts during the month of November, and the latter part of March and April finds them returning. On both flights they stop for food and rest on the numerous lakes and marshes tributary to the Fraser River. The snow-goose, or "wavy," is the only species which remains throughout the entire winter on the waters of the Strait of Georgia.

Black brant are very numerous in the bays and inlets on the mainland coast and Vancouver Island. These birds confine themselves to the salt water, living upon the sea-grass which grows in abundance in the shoal waters of the Pacific. They make their appearance in the southern bays of British Columbia about the first week in November, remaining until the latter part of April, and rarely ever migrate farther south than the estuary of the Columbia River. They afford excellent shooting, decoying readily and being very speedy in flight.

Snipe.—The Wilson snipe is found on the lowlands of the Coast districts in the early fall, affording the best shooting in the month of October, as they migrate after a few days of cold weather.

Pheasants.—These birds were first introduced on Vancouver Island in the year 1882, and now abound in the Lower Fraser River Valley and on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands. They have become numerous throughout the farming districts in the southern portion of the Province, and are well established, affording excellent sport for the hunter, and especially appealing to the residents, whose time for shooting is in the majority of cases somewhat limited. As the population of the cities increased it has been found necessary to replenish the stock of these birds from time to time, and in consequence, in the year 1918, a large pheasant-breeding farm was established at Colquitz, near Victoria, from which the various districts are restocked. Some four or five thousand birds can be liberated annually from this farm, and it is intended to increase the output as circumstances warrant. Successful experiments have been made in the introduction of these birds into other districts of the Province where heretofore it had been thought that on account of climatic conditions they would not thrive.

European Partridges.—In 1904 these birds were introduced and liberated in the Fraser Valley, and on Vancouver Island a few years later. They have done fairly well, but require the introduction of new blood. Efforts are being made to propagate them in the Southern Interior and in The Kootenays.

Quail.—From time to time various varieties of quail have been imported and liberated in different parts of the Province, but experience has established the fact that the California Valley quail are the only species that will thrive in British Columbia. On Vancouver Island and in the South Okanagan they have increased with amazing rapidity. Vancouver Island, owing to the topography of the country, affords most wonderful entertainment in the shooting of these birds.

INFORMATION FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

The individual wishes of the hunter, the particular species of game he may prefer to obtain, and the time and money at his disposal must determine the district in which he decides to attempt a hunting-trip, and his programme is further regulated by the open and close season, which varies from year to year.

West Coast.—The different outfitting-points and hunting-grounds are easily reached by steamers from Victoria and Vancouver as well as by numerous launches which are readily obtainable. The various inlets up the Coast afford excellent shooting of mountain-goat, bear, and deer. Wild-fowl are plentiful. There is great variety of sport; Campbell River is a famous fishing resort and affords facilities for hunting on Vancouver Island.

Southern Interior.—Lillooet is one of the principal outfitting-points for the northern part of the Southern Interior and is reached from Vancouver by the Pacific Great Eastern in one day. This locality is famous for its general accessibility to good hunting-grounds in which are to be found mountain sheep and goat, mule-deer, grizzly and black bear.

Reliable guides with long and intimate knowledge of the district are always available. The time required for a trip in that district is much less than many others owing to its close proximity to the Coast cities and transportation facilities. The Yalakom Game Reserve has largely contributed to maintaining the excellent stock of game.

The Kootenays.—The Kootenays with its numerous outfitting-points is reached entirely by the Canadian Pacific Railway service; the City of Golden being the most centrally located, and affording facilities of transportation to the various outfitting-points to the south, which include Windermere, Fernie, Cranbrook, and Michel, and from Revelstoke there is lake and rail communication to Nelson. This is a somewhat arduous country to hunt in, but excellent guides are available, to whom the hunting-grounds are well known and which consistently yield some of the finest big-game trophies, including moose, elk, caribou, Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, mule and whitetail deer, and grizzly and black bear.

Central Interior.—The outfitting-points in this district may be reached by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, or the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, according to the locality selected for hunting. The principal supply-stations along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific are Hazelton, Fort George, and McBride, these places being excellent starting-points for obtaining bear, moose, caribou, mountain sheep and goat. Other places, including Barkerville, Quesnel, and Harpers Camp, are readily reached from the Pacific Great Eastern. This district affords excellent bird-shooting as well as big game. There is a game reserve in the vicinity of McBride (*see* Appendix).

Northern Interior.—Moose, caribou, mountain-sheep, mountain-goat, and bear are all obtainable in this district. From the country in the vicinity of Telegraph Creek no big-game hunter ever returns empty-handed; on the contrary, it is almost the exception if the bag limit is not obtained. The outfitting-points for the north are at Atlin and Telegraph Creek, and these are reached by boats from Vancouver, Victoria, or Prince Rupert, it being advisable to leave about the middle of August in order to be on the hunting-grounds by the opening date, which is generally about September 1st.

At Telegraph Creek complete outfits can be obtained and also the service of guides with excellent knowledge of the country, and it is only necessary for the big-game hunter to bring his own rifles, ammunition, and blankets. The Government Agent stationed there will be pleased to give hunting-parties all necessary information, and licences and permits to export the trophies secured can be obtained at his office. From Telegraph Creek five to ten days is occupied in reaching the hunting-grounds, parties usually proceeding to the extreme limits of their field, and working back for their shooting, as the season is short and better weather for travelling is

obtained in this way. The trip usually occupies about five weeks. Certain districts are more favoured for the various species than others, and it is best to leave the choice to the discretion of the guides. These hunting-grounds can also be reached by outfitting from Hazelton and working north into South Cassiar. From Hazelton up towards the Ground Hog Mountain there is a splendid moose, caribou, grizzly bear, and goat country, and farther north an excellent sheep country is reached. In the Appendix attached to this bulletin records will be found of the measurements of the principal heads obtained in recent years by big-game hunters in the Northern Interior.

Peace River.—This vast territory abounds with game, but at the present time affords very few facilities for transportation. Long and interesting trips can be arranged, notably up the Finlay River and up the Peace River from the Alberta side to Hudson Hope, but it is advisable, however, to make specific inquiries in contemplating a trip in this region.

ESSENTIAL POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Non-resident hunting licences are as follows:—

(1.) *Big Game Licences.*—To hunt big game, game birds, and to angle for fish, fee $25. With additional fees for game killed as follows:—

Each moose	$25.00
" wapiti	25.00
" caribou	25.00
" mountain-sheep	25.00
" grizzly bear	25.00
" mountain-goat	15.00
" musk-ox	15.00
" black or brown bear	15.00
" deer of any other species	5.00

(Holder must *leave his rifle* with the Provincial Police for the purpose of hunting big game in certain places, but may carry gun, ammunition, etc., whilst in a public conveyance.)

(2.) *Spring Bear Licence.*—To hunt bear only between January 1st and July 1st, fee $25.

N.B.—A permit to export trophies is required and can be obtained from the Provincial Game Warden or the nearest Government Agent.

(3.) *Summer Game Bird Licence.*—To hunt game birds only, fee $10.

(4.) *Angler's Licence.*—To fish between March 25th and November 15th, for whole season, fee $25; per day, $1.

N.B.—Trout over 8 inches in length only may be taken.

BIG GAME (ONE ONLY EACH SEASON).

Subject to an open season being declared by Order in Council, is as follows:—

Big Game.—One moose; one wapiti; two caribou; three mountain-sheep, but not more than two of one species; two mountain-goat; four deer, but not more than three of any one species.

Game Birds.—Forty bag limits are declared annually by Order in Council when open seasons are fixed.

NOTE.—No person may kill at any time the females or young of moose, wapiti, caribou, mountain-sheep, or mountain-goat.

IT IS ILLEGAL AT ANY TIME TO—

Use an automatic shotgun;

Use a pump-gun without a permanent plug limiting it to one shell in the magazine;

Hunt game birds from any sail or power boat in tidal waters;

Hunt in any game reserve;
Carry firearms in an automobile without a permit during any close season;
Go out with any person acting as a guide without seeing that he holds a guide's licence;
Offer for sale or attempt to buy the heads of moose, wapiti, caribou, or mountain-sheep.

N.B.—This does not apply to imported heads which have been branded by the Department.

GUIDES.

Every person who takes any other person out hunting big game and receives remuneration must hold a guide's licence, fee $5.

N.B.—Guides must return their licences fourteen days after expiry and report the names of persons taken out and particulars of animals killed.

GAME FISHES.

The number of game fishes of British Columbia compose two species of salmon, several species of trout, arctic grayling, and one char, none of which are indigenous to Eastern Canada or the United States. The Eastern brook-trout and black bass have been introduced from Eastern Canada. While five species of Pacific salmon frequent the tidal and fresh waters of the Province, only two—the "spring" and "coho"—are of interest to the anglers, because the other three cannot be taken with any lure. The "spring" or "tyee" is the largest and gamest of the salmon family. It is known in Oregon as the "Chinook" or the "Columbia," in California as the "Quinnat," and in Alaska as the "king" or "tyee." It freely takes the troll in fresh or salt water and occasionally rises, both in fresh and salt water, to the fly. Some 400 boats were engaged commercially in catching them by means of trolls on the west coast of Vancouver Island and off North Dundas and Graham Islands in 1918. It is often stated that the "spring" salmon do not take the fly, but they have been taken repeatedly in fresh water with a fly.

The trout of British Columbia comprise all the recognized varieties on the Pacific Coast. They are found in all the streams and great and small lakes of the Interior. The steelhead more closely resembles in habit, colour, and structure the salmon of Europe and the east coast of Canada than any other fish on the Pacific. Like the salmon, it is generally anadromous and spawns only in fresh water. It is common in the Kootenay, Okanagan, and Shuswap Lakes. Most of the game-fishing waters of the Province are easily accessible by steamer, rail, stage, or motor-car. Even the practically unfished waters of the Northern Interior, which literally abound with trout and char, are within easy distance to the man of leisure who wishes first-class sport on the unfrequented waterways of a wonderfully beautiful country.

Further information re fisheries will be furnished on application to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

APPENDIX.

GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS AND BIRDS PROTECTED BY THE "GAME ACT" AND "MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT."

Big Game.	Game Birds.		Fur-bearing Animals.
	Family of:		
Moose (*Alces gigas*).	Ducks, Geese, Swans	Anatidæ.	Fox (*Vulpes decussata*).
Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).	Snipe, Sandpiper, Plover, Curlew	Limicolæ.	Beaver (*Castor fiber*).
Caribou (*Rangifer osborni*).	Bittern, Heron	Ardeidæ.	Marten (*Mustela caurina*).
Caribou (*Rangifer montanus*).	Cranes	Gruidæ.	Fisher (Pennant's).
Mule-deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).	Rails, Coots	Rallidæ.	*Mink* (*Lutreola vison*).
White-tail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).	Grouse, Partridges, Quail, Pheasants, Ptarmigan, Prairie-chicken, Black game, Capercailzie	Gallinæ.	Muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*).
Columbia or Coast deer (*Odocoileus columbianus*).	Pigeons, Doves	Columbidæ.	Otter (*Lutra canadensis*).
Mountain-sheep (*Ovis canadensis*).	Migratory insectivorous birds.		Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).
Mountain-sheep (*Ovis stonei*).	Migratory non-game birds.		Weasel or Ermine (*Putorius streatori*).
Mountain-sheep (*Ovis dalli*).			
Mountain-sheep (*Ovis fannini*).			
Mountain-goat (*Oreamnus montana*).			
Grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*).			
Black bear (*Ursus americanus*).			

ANIMALS AND BIRDS NOT PROTECTED.

Animals.	Birds.
Timber-wolf (*Canis occidentalis*).	Hawks.
Coyote (*Canis latrans*).	Falcons.
Cougar (*Felis concolor*).	Eagles.
Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*).	Owls.
Wild-cat (*Lynx fasciatus*).	Crows.
Wolverine (*Gulo luscus*).	Magpies.
Badger (*Taxidea americana*).	Blue jays.
Porcupine (*Erethizon epixanthus*).	Sparrow.
Hare (*Lepus americanus*).	
Skunk (*Mephitis spissigrada*).	

RECORD OF BIG GAME KILLED BY NON-RESIDENT HUNTERS IN CASSIAR DISTRICT FROM 1911 TO 1918.

Bag Limit: 2 Moose; 3 Caribou; 3 Sheep only (2 of one species); 3 Goat. (1911-17.)

Year.	No. of Hunters.	Moose.	Caribou.	Sheep.	Goat.	Bear.
1911	13	17	26	24	20	9
1912	15	22	33	22	20	31
1913	15	25	34	19	15	27
1914	10	13	23	18	23	13
1915	13	15	29	25	31	27
1916	11	15	27	23	22	26
1917	12	18	27	26	22	21

Bag Limit: 1 Moose; 2 Caribou; 3 Sheep only (2 of one species); 2 Goat. (Amendments, 1918.)

1918	13	13	25	27	16	6

MEASUREMENTS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL TROPHIES OBTAINED.

Year.	Moose.			Caribou.			Sheep.		
	Spread.	Palm.	Points.	Spread.	Length.	Points.	Spread.	Length.	Base.
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	60⅜	40 x 14	28	50¾	61⅞	24	28	41¾	15
1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1914	59⅞	37 x 14	30	..	..	..	26	43⅞	14¼
1915	61¼	37 x 11	22	52	53	33	33⅞	43¼	14⅝
1916	63⅜	40 x 13	32	48	51¾	46	..	..	..
1917	61½	32 x 11	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918	62	39 x 15	24	..	..	..	22½	43⅞	13¼

N.B.—No bag limit on bear. One hundred and sixty, including some cubs: Grizzly, 94; black, 62; brown, 4.

GAME RESERVES.

Reserve.	Situation.	Acreage.
Fort George	Little Smoky and Clearwater Reserve	556,160
Yalakom	Upper fork of Bridge River	178,200
Elk River	Elk River	149,760
Mount Robson Park	Yellowhead Pass	402,000
Strathcona Park	Vancouver Island	530,566

VICTORIA, B.C.:
Printed by WILLIAM H. CULLIN, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1919.